THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1834.

The Crops.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent W. G., dated Otisco, (Onondaga co.) May 30, 1834:

"Since the hard frost and snow of the 12–15th of May, the weather here has been remarkably fine. But little corn had been planted previous to that time, and the most of that it was necessary to replant. That planted since, has come quick, and stands well. Wheat in this section of the country does not look very well. But few pieces are up to middling, and very many are far below. The last week in March was the fatal time for a good deal of wheat in this quarter of New York. The snow left the fields of wheat green and uninjured, and they remained so until the hard freezing nights and warm thawing days of the last of March. Such was the effect, and so completely was the blade in some places killed, that the fields looked brown and seemed as though they might almost burn over. Judging from present indications, the wheat crop in this county will hardly be a medium one. It is too early to judge correctly of other crops, such as oats, barley, &c. but they appear well at this time."

On Ashes as a Manure.

From a letter just received from a correspondent in Pennsylvania, we make the following extracts. We are aware that many of our Genesee farmers consider the use of ashes as a manure at least doubtful,—ascribing its supposed inefficacy to some peculiarity either in our soil or climate; but we have not been disposed to adopt this opinion. In fields which yield large crops, the difference of a few bushels to the acre, is scarcely perceptible; and it follows that the value of a manure which produces such difference, may be much under-rated. Yet it is evident that five bushels of Indian corn, added to the forty or fifty bushels which the land would produce without manure, are worth as much to the farmer, as when that addition is made to the product of more sterile lands; or when it increases the crop from twenty to twenty-five bushels an acre.

We want experiments in the western parts of this state, on the subject of ashes as a manure. We believe that farmers, instead of selling unleached ashes at their doors for six cents a bushel, would find it more profitable to keep them for their own use, and to apply them to their own corn fields as manure.

"I put a small handful of unleached ashes *into* each hill of corn at the time of planting; and I think this way is better than to put it *on* the hill after the corn has come up. Last season, I dressed a few rows of corn with it, and am satisfied it is fully worth seventy-five cents a bushel for this purpose. These rows alternated with others, so that the experiment was fairly tried; and the difference was apparent through the whole season. There was a gain of at least five bushels to the acre. The ashes cost fifteen cents a bushel, the quantity not exceeding three bushels to the acre.

"This year, I bought potash for soap making, so that I might save my ashes for manure, *unleached*. I am satisfied that *leached* ashes are not worth near so much; yet with the latter, the corn was much better than in that part of the field which had no ashes."

On the Circulation of the Sap.

Many of our readers may recollect the old notion that the sap of trees in winter descends to the roots. We have supposed it to originate from observing that as the leaves of the onion and of some other plants decline and wither, there is an evident concentration of the juices in the bulb which swells and becomes more compact; and to attribute the same process to a tree is quite in character with many other popular notions which arise from a propensity to draw general conclusions from a few premises. It appears however, to be very inaccurate.

In modern times a different opinion has become prevalent amongst phytologists, and the old one has been very properly rejected. We have been taught to believe that in spring, the spongioles or extremities of the roots, imbibed moisture from the earth; and that this gradually becomes changed or enriched with vegetable properties during its ascent in the sap vessels. On entering the leaves, it was said to undergo a further alteration,—a portion of its aqueous particles exhaling, and another portion uniting with carbon separated from the atmosphere. In this state it is no longer called the *sap*, but the *proper juice*. It was said to descend between the wood and the inner bark of common trees, and in this way to deposit the new growth of each year.

Now we have not been disposed to question the correctness of this theory, when applied to some particular trees; but we have thought that modern phytologists have erred like their predecessors in making their inferences too general. The manner in which the sap flows in the Vine and in the Birch, differs very widely from what we observe of its motions in the Maples; and a suggestion may be found at page 53 of our third volume that this disparity in their constitutions, had not claimed sufficient attention.

We have been led to these remarks by observing in the last number of Silliman's American Journal, an article on the circulation of the sap by Professor EMMONS, in which he modestly expresses doubts of the current theory. We are glad that he has published his objections. We hope it will lead to a more thorough revision of a doctrine which we think has been received without sufficient examination; and we subjoin a few extracts from his paper.

"Writers on this subject," he remarks, "seem to have desired to establish too much by analogy. They have studied the functions of the different organs in animals, and those functions they have transferred to vegetables. Thus they make the leaves perform the functions of the lungs; and they discover also in vegetables a double circulation, notwithstanding there is not the vestige of a heart. There are doubtless analogies between the two kingdoms, but they are of a more general nature,—such for instance as the following: The different orders of animals feed on different kinds of food, and we might infer what we already know, that different plants require different kinds of soil. As climate has a controlling influence over animals, we might infer the same of vegetables. Different orders of animals are furnished with different kinds of apparatus for the circulation of the blood; so may the different orders of vegetables be thus diverse in the mode of circulating their fluids. Such are the analogies which it is safe to admit. But we may not compare the different parts of vegetables with those of animals, and say that their functions are analogous,—because the two kingdoms are not formed on the same general plan."

"It will be my object to show that *the descent of the fluids in vegetables is unnecessary*, and never takes place in ordinary circumstances. I do not undertake to prove that the sap cannot descend at all; but that the sap in a vegetable deriving its nourishment from the roots, only ascends; and that *it is not a function of the leaf to elaborate the fluids*, or to effect those changes in them, in order that they may be fitted for the nutriment of the vegetable.

"1. It is evident that changes must take place in the fluids absorbed by the roots, to fit them for the nutriment of the plant. These changes commence as soon as they are taken into the vegetable system: the most important change however, is effected as they pass upward through the neck of the vegetable. This view of the subject is supported by the fact that the neck is the most important part of the plant. *It is a vital part: divide a plant here and it is destroyed.* The structure of this part appears different. But what seems to favor, still more the opinion expressed above, is the change which the fluids visibly undergo in passing through this part. To be convinced of this, the reader may examine the *Asclepias syriaca* or milk weed. Divide the root below the neck, and the fluid which exudes is merely watery; but when the division is made at the neck, that peculiar milky fluid appears. In this case we must admit that the fluid is changed as it passes upward; or as Mr. *Knight* supposes in the leaves, and then passes down to the neck and there stops. If the latter supposition be true, would not accumulations of sap take place in this part? But this is not the case."

Plants are so various in their natures that we are constantly in danger of running into error through the propensity for forming general conclusions from a few facts. We have seen plants that bore a division below the cotyledons, though we do not at present recollect the species. We well remember the circumstance however, of some seedlings being cut off by grubs; and that new

shoots were produced from the roots, directly contrary to the opinions of authors on this subject. Were we to make experiments, we should expect to succeed best with such plants as form *adventitious buds* with facility. In truth, we can see no reason why a young and vigorous root, not more than two inches long, should not sucker as well as the roots of older plants, which circumstance we have lately shown to occur in some species of *Phlox* and of *Campanula* *

"2. No power has been pointed out which can cause a descent of the sap in the uninjured vegetable, while the roots remain in the earth. It appears to me that it is unphilosophical to maintain that gravity is a principal cause of the descent of the cambium as Mr. *Knight* has stated in the Philosophical Transactions for 1803 —If gravitation be the active cause, &c. how can the vegetable overcome this power, so as to raise the fluids at all? Of gravitation I would say that *we ought not to assign it as an efficient cause of action or motion where vitality exists.*"

We entirely approve of Professor E.'s rejecting gravitation as a cause of the descent of the cambium; but we do not understand why there should be more new wood on the upper side of a ring unless the cambium descends. We think this matter requires further elucidation.

(*To be continued.*)

The Profits of the Dairy compared with that of fattening animals.

"It has been stated on the authority of the Board of Agriculture, and upon incontrovertible data, which any farmer or cow feeder may ascertain for his own satisfaction, that the quantity of herbage that will add 112 lbs. to the weight of an ox, will, when bestowed on a dairy cow, of ordinary good breed, and in fair condition to yield milk, enable her to yield about 2700 imperial pints of milk. And, as it is well known that, even in Scotland, where milk often contains more cream than that of cows fed on richer pasture; yet, in general, 17 pints of milk will yield an imperial pound of butter; and the buttermilk will sell at 1*d.* the three pints; and, as 120 pints of that milk will yield from 16 lbs. to 17 lbs. averdupois, of full milk or Dunlop cheese, it is easy to ascertain whether the 112 lbs. of beef, or these quantities of butter and buttermilk, or of cheese, will realize the greatest sum. The 2700 pints of milk will yield nearly 385 lbs. or 27½ stones imperial of full milk cheese; and, if made into butter, they will give nearly 157½ lbs. besides the buttermilk, which would about amount to half the quantity of milk churned. The average price of beef, for seven years past, has not exceeded 6*s.* per English stone; and the 112 lbs. of course amounts to 2*l.* 8*s.*, while 27½ stones of cheese, at 5*s.* per stone, the average price paid by the merchant to the farmer, during the last seven years, amounts to 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and the average price of 157 lbs. butter, at 8*d.* per lb. for the same period, amounts to 5*l.* 5*s.*, and the buttermilk to 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* more, or both to 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; so that the average price of the cheese exceeds that of the beef to the amount of 4*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; and the butter and buttermilk give 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* more than the beef produced from the same quantity of food to the cattle."

The above extract is from the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture for March, and was promised some weeks ago. Let us apply its leading facts to our market. We will assume, that the price of beef in our large towns is upon an average $5 per cwt., of butter 16 cents per lb., and of full milk cheese 7 cents. The result would be this:

112 lbs. of beef, at 5 cents,	$5 60
380 lbs. of cheese, at 7 cents,	26 60
157 lbs. of butter, at 16 cents,	24 12

These facts, at all events, are worthy the consideration of cattle farmers. B.

[* Gen. Far. vol. 4, p. 169.]

Results of Crossing the Improved Short Horned and Devon Cattle.

We very cheerfully comply with the request of A Subscriber, to insert the following article from the *British Farmer's Magazine:*

Mr. Editor—In the 27th number of your valuable Magazine, when giving an account of my two years old steer, you also gave an extract from my letter on the advantages attendant on crossing cows of different breeds, with improved Short Horn bulls, and in confirmation of this opinion (not hastily adopted, but the result of several year's practical experience, and a close attention to the experiments of several friends during the last seventeen years,) I send you the portrait and a short account of a two years old Durham and Devon heifer of mine, lately slaughtered by Mr. Wm. Daniel, of Abergavenny, and accompany it with a few brief statements of the advantages derived from this system by several of my own personal friends.

This heifer was the second cross, and was of a light grey color. She weighed 35 scores and 8 lbs.; rough fat, 98 lbs. She was allowed to be the fattest and best beast of her age, in all points, ever seen in Abergavenny. She had a dead calf about six weeks before Christmas, was dried the 17th of January, and killed the 10th of June. She sold for 19*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Her live weight, 8th of June, was	1232 lbs.
Ditto.....17th January,	840
Increase in 140 days,	392

Being aware that strong prejudice and much incredulity existed on the subject of crossing, I courted the attention of all the respectable farmers, breeders, and feeders, in this neighborhood; many came to see her when first put up, and repeatedly afterwards during the five months she was feeding, and they all concurred in saying, she went on faster than any beast they had ever seen. She never had any oil cake.

I have seen many excellent beasts bred from *improved* Short Horn bulls and Long Horn cows; indeed, I never knew any one of these bulls put to any cow where the produce was not superior to the dam. But the cross which I advocate, and with which I am best acquainted, is that with the Devon cow. I have uniformly remarked, that each succeeding cross was attended with a proportionate improvement in size, quality of flesh, and aptitude to fatten; in every instance they have shown themselves superior milkers, and stand to the pail till within six or eight weeks of calving, and several instances have come under my own knowledge where they have never been dry since they first calved. And so highly are they prized as milkers, that a friend of mine, who hired out dairies, informed me that the dairymen gave him nearly 2*l.* per cow, per year, more, for the half and three quarter breeeds, than they would give for cows of any other breed.

A friend of mine had about a dozen North Devon cows, small in size, but nice in quality, and from these he commenced, about twenty years since, breeding with Short Horn bulls. He has since invariably used those bulls. With each succeeding cross the stock have rapidly improved in every essential, and the only trace of the Devons which I could perceive when I last saw them, about two years since, was a peculiar richness in their coloring. He breeds about thirty annually, and generally sells his three years olds in the autumn at from 17*l.* to 22*l.*; and I have known him sell in calf heifers to jobbers, at fairs, as high as thirty guineas each. All his stock are superior milkers. Here we have twenty years' experiments, and continued improvement. Within the last eight years I have sent many North Devon heifers to Ireland, to friends residing in different counties, and some of them occupying land of very inferior quality. I also sent over two young Durham bulls, from the stock of the Rev. Henry Berry, to cross them with. They have all crossed them with Short Horn bulls at my recommendation, and the accounts they give are most satisfactory. They say the two years old half breeds are as good as the three years old Devons, and are all good milkers. One of these bulls, by Mr. Berry's Mynheer,* has been four times exhibited in three different counties, and has each time taken the first prize. He was last year sold for sixty guineas, and is now serving cows at 1*l.* each.

If any testimony were wanting to corroborate the statement, in Number 26 of your Magazine, of the benefit to be derived from Mr. Knight's methods of cultivating potatoes, I should be happy to add mine. I have for several years been in the habit of planting the entire potatoe, and making the rows three feet six inches apart, and have found this plan always succeed. I gave them raw to my cattle: to fatting beasts about 40 lbs. per day, with hay; to store beasts, about half that quantity with straw; and to my milking cows, I allow 24 lbs. daily, with hay. I have given them steamed, but found the cattle did not do well after them when put to grass. After the raw ones, they thrive rapidly on grass.

I am, sir, yours, very obediently,

C. H. Bolton.

Brynderry, Abergavenny, June 30, 1833.

* Mynheer is a full brother to the cow whose portrait is given in this number.

Worms on Fruit Trees.

We find the following statement in the last Lansinburgh Gazette:

Mr. Stephen Beach, who resides in Ferrisburg, Addison county, Vt., tried the following experiment with complete success: He took a slip of Birch bark about the width of three fingers, this he put around the trunk of the tree, two or three feet from the ground, and fastened the ends together, by means of a small nail driven into the tree. This bark he besmeared with the skimmings of a pot where salt pork, &c. had been boiled. The worms as it is well known spin down from the trees every night, and when they attempt to ascend the tree, they are arrested by the bark, or rather by the grease on it. They approach this and can pass no further. They gather in large quantities below this strip of bark and remain for a season and then disperse; some who attempt to cross the bark, would be found stretched out

at full length and dead. It seems probable the grease and salt together destroys them. By this simple contrivance this gentleman succeeded to rid his orchard of every worm in a very short time. He informed me that one of his neighbors applied grease, or rather oil, on the tree itself; this he said prevented the worms from ascending, but it will nigh destroy the trees. It is believed that when birch bark cannot be obtained, that pasteboard would answer the same purpose.

From the New England Farmer.

Pigs in Clover.

Judge Peters of Pennsylvania observed, "In summer my hogs chiefly run on clover. Swine feeding on clover in the fields will thrive wonderfully, when those (confined or not) fed on cut clover will fall away." Dr. Deane, likewise, remarked "Green clover is known to be good feeding for swine. To prepare a pasture for them let the ground be broken up, tilled and manured, and then laid down to clover. For swine are more fond of this grass than of any other which our country produces. Let the quantity of land be so proportioned to the number of swine that they may keep the grass from running up to seed. This will prevent waste, and the shorter the grass is the sweeter it will be, and the more tender and agreeable to their palates.

"I suppose that one acre of rich land in clover will support twenty or more swine, large and small together, through the summer; and bring them well forward in their growth, but they should have rings on their noses to prevent their rooting out the clover.

"It should be remembered that the pasturing land with swine will enrich it more than pasturing with other beasts, and hereby the profit of the farmer will be increased. And if a common clover lay will produce a good crop of wheat, much more may be expected from the same ground after pasturing swine upon it; as their manure adds much to the fertility of the soil."

If in May, or any other part of the season, the grass of a hog pasture should not be quite sufficient to support the hogs, some potatoes or other food may be added. The fence about the pasture had better be so tight that the hogs will not need yoking, because yokes impede their growth. But the hogs should be well ringed; or it is said by English writers, that shaving off the gristle from the noses of young pigs with a sharp knife will answer the purpose of preventing them from rooting, and injure them less than ringing.

It will be a great advantage to a hog pasture to have plenty of water in it through the summer. Running water is best, as it will afford them the most wholesome drink, and at the same time serve as well as any other for them to wallow in; and, it keeps them clean, which is no small advantage.

But the most dirty puddle water is better than none, as they can cool themselves in it in hot weather, which is greatly refreshing to them, and conducive to keeping them in health.

Dr. Deane observed, "When it can with convenience be so ordered it is an excellent piece of husbandry to make a hog pasture of an orchard. Their dung is allowed to be the very best manure for trees. They will keep the ground light and loose; destroy insects that infest the trees; and feed heartily on the premature apples that fall, which the farmer is too often tempted to grind up for cider. And the shadow of the trees will be very grateful and comfortable to them in summer. An orchard may be prepared with clover as well as any other spot of ground. But it should be remembered that when the trees in an orchard are young and small, swine should not be permitted to go among them: For there will be danger of their wounding them and stripping off some of the bark."

Apples are an excellent food for swine. They are good raw, but better if boiled and mixed with meal. A writer for the Brattleboro' Reporter observes, "I have tested by ten years' experience the value of apples as food for animals. I keep five or six hogs in my orchard on nothing but apples and a little swill; and have uniformly found them to grow and gain flesh faster than hogs fed upon any thing else but grain. On the first of November they are very decent pork; after which I feed them about six weeks on grain before I kill them; and I believe I have as fat hogs and as good pork as my neighbors, who give their hogs double the quantity of grain that I do mine."

Composts.

The effects of composts are very beneficial, especially in grass lands. The too common practice of spreading barn yard manure over mowing or meadow land is very wasteful and extravagant. Most people think that they have nothing more to do than to pile on barn yard manure in great quantity on any soil, and for each and every sort of produce, and their crops and their fortunes are made. But the truth is that the application of dung to land in tillage is sometimes not merely useless but absolutely injurious. We have heard it asserted by an experienced cultivator that he actually nearly destroyed his grass in a mowing lot by spreading on the soil in the spring a quantity of fresh dung taken from his pig stye. "The dung," he said "was of too hot a nature, and caused the turf to be so scorched by the sun that the grass was burnt up." It is trrue that fresh animal dung, applied to plough-land does not often produce so bad an effect. But the manure in that case by mixing with the soil forms a compost, and the dung is, as it were, diluted with earth. Still we hear farmers complain in dry seasons, that the dung which they apply to their soil does more harm than good, by increasing the effects of drouth. But if it were well mixed before it was applied with two or three times its bulk of earth it would preserve against drouth instead of increasing it. A plant will no better grow on a muck heap than on a sand heap; and in some cases pure sand would be a better application to increase the fertility of a soil than unmixed dung.

John Young, Esq. of Nova Scotia, in a work entitled "*Letters of Agricola*," has the following remarks on composts:

"A good compost may be made simply by a mixture of surface mould and barn yard dung without any particular rules for the quantity of each. Sometimes two parts of dung are used for one of earth; sometimes they are mixed in equal quantities, and it is not uncommon to compound two parts of earth with one of dung. The use of the earth is to imbibe the gas or effluvia arising from the dung, which is decaying or putrescent." The only error into which the farmer can run, is to supply such an inconsiderable quantity of earth as will be incapable of imbibing the elastic and volatile particles, and thus by his own mismanagement occasion a waste of vegetable aliment. One cart-load of soil to two of dung is the least proportion which he should ever attempt to combine, and perhaps if the two were mixed equally, he would be compensated for the additional labor and expense.

"The whole art of composting is to arrange the materials in alternate layers,—to shake up the litter and dung with a hay fork that it may lie loosely, to cover the top and sides with earth, and to give it a sloping direction that it may carry off excessive moisture. Its hight should never exceed four feet, or four and an half; and its breadth should be such that a man on either side may be able to fling the ingredients into the center without trampling on the heap; for compression in all cases retards the putrefactive process. If the mass after being compounded, is long in generating heat, urine, salt water, or even fresh water, poured on the top, slowly, that it may ooze downward will bring it on with rapidity. On the other hand should the process advance with too great violence, which can always be known by keeping a stick in the middle, and drawing it out occasionally for trial, the fermentation must be restrained by turning over the dunghill and mixing anew the ingredients. This will not only put a stop to the mischief, but facilitate a second fermentation; and as thus fresh particles of earth will be brought into contact with the decomposing matter, the whole will be enriched and impregnated with the fertilizing particles. These general views are applicable to every species of compost.

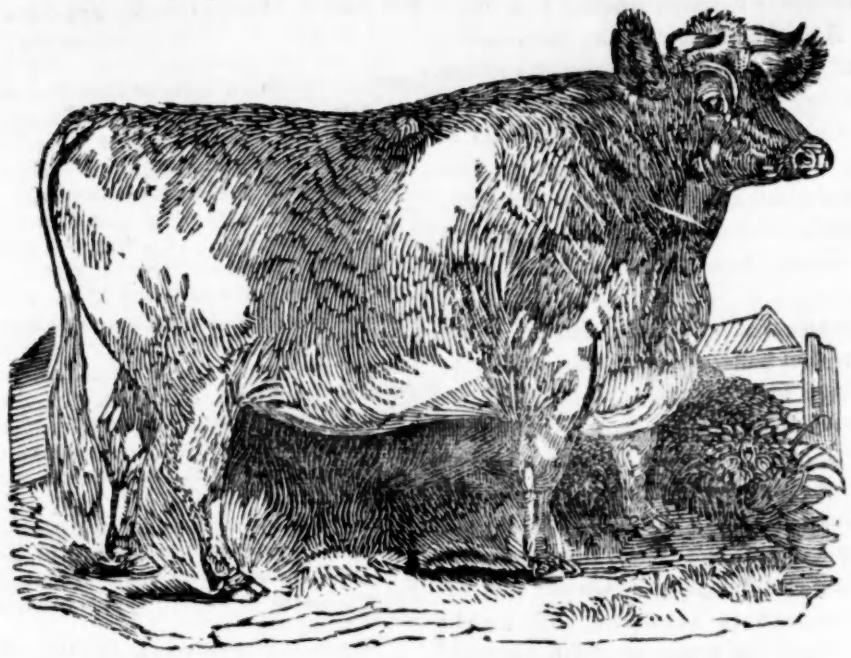
"Simple earth, although excellent for bottoming and strewing over the pit dug near the barn, is of all materials the most unprofitable in compost dunghill. When free from all foreign mixture it contains nothing on which the fermenting process can operate, it brings no addition to the mass of fertilizing matter It is the recipient of elementary principles, but contributes none of them itself; and as far, therefore, as its agency is concerned it is unproductive and unprofitable. A matted sward, thickly entangled with roots, or mud dragged from the bottom of ditches, and replete with aquatic plants, are clearly preferable on this account, that, besides bringing earth to the composition, they supply a large proportion of vegetable matter. Whenever the soil must be carted to the heap, it is better to lay out the expense in transporting these enriching materials, because they will not only absorb and retain the evoporating gases, but greatly augment the quantum of manure."—*N. E. Farmer.*

Brimstone for Cattle.—Dr. Bartlett: It is probably not known to many of our farmers that brimstone is valuable for cattle in keeping them free from ticks. These vermin are not only filthy in their appearance, but an injury to the cattle. A piece of brimstone as large as a grain of corn, well pulverized, given in a little salt, will cause them to drop off, and prevent others from getting on for eight or ten days. I consider brimstone as necessary for a cow in the summer, as salt.—*Southern Planter.*

How to Destroy Moles.—Dr. Bartlett: In the last Planter it is stated that the Castor Bean will destroy Moles. I have tried the red Palma Christi (which some say is the same,) with success, merely by planting a few of the kernels in their paths or ploughed places; also calomel, by making holes in grains of corn, and inserting it in the holes and placing the corn in the ground for them. The calomel will not kill them till there comes a rain, when they will be found on the top of the ground. Wm. H. Raiford. —*Southern Planter.*

Clover among Corn.—A friend of mine sowed red clover among his corn after going through with the cultivator the last time; the seed was protected from the heat of the sun by the corn; it consequently vegetated very soon, and after the corn was cut off, there was a luxuriant growth of clover, which afforded fine pasture for several successive seasons. The red clover is an excellent manure. I have raised a fine crop of wheat by ploughing in the second growth after harvest. —*Am. Far.*

Six Week's Turnep.—Mr. Cameron, in September last, presented to the Newick Horticultural Society a specimen of the six week's turnep, and also a sample of the Maltese turnep: the former was considered deserving the attention of the agriculturist, from its hardy nature and the quickness of its growth.



LORD ALTHORP'S HEIFER, CLARION.

Improved Short Horn.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Cattle--No. XII.

SHORT HORNS—COLLING'S IMPROVED BREED.

After all that has recently appeared in the Farmer, on the subject of *improved Short Horn cattle*, from the pens of Ulmus, Judge Buel, and R., it would almost seem supererogatory in me to attempt any farther illustration; but as it seems desirable to make some mention of the breed, for the purpose of completing my series, I will take the liberty to recapitulate in part their statements, and make such other additions as may occur to me.

In my last number, I traced the Short Horns through their various changes, to their high state of improvement and excellence as exhibited in the Teeswaters. By a reference to the 33d page of the 5th number of the present volume of the Farmer, and to page 45, No. 6, it will be seen, that about the middle of the last century, a Mr. Milbank of Barmingham, became one of the leading breeders and improvers of the Teeswater cattle, after the cross with the Alderney cattle had become consummated. His stock was doubtless among the most valuable of the Teeswater breed, and became one branch of the progenitors of Colling's breed. Sir William St. Quintin had previous to this time crossed the Teeswater cattle with an improved Dutch variety, and obtained considerable advantage from it; and from his stock was descended another branch of the basis of Colling's breed.

According to the account given by the Rev Henry Berry, the bull Hubback may be considered as the first distinct progenitor of the Colling breed, and was from the stock of Sir Wm. St. Quintin, though so remote as almost to have lost the Teeswater character. Hubback was the sire of the dam of Mr. Colling's bull Foljambe,* who was the sire of both the sire and dam of Favorite. Favorite was the sire of the celebrated "Durham ox," which is mentioned on page 33, as above alluded to. This ox brought Mr. Colling's stock into general notice, and gave rise to the appellation of 'Durham Short Horns," as applied to the *improved breed*, though that ox was not what is now meant by "*improved Short Horns.*"

On page 33 of this volume of the Farmer, it is stated that "Mr. C. Colling's bull Bolingbroke, was put to a *red Polled Galloway cow*, and the produce, being a bull calf, was in due time put to *Joanna*, a pure Short Horn, (Teeswater, descended from Hubback,) she also produced a bull calf. This grandson of Bolingbroke, was the sire of the cow Lady, by another pure Short Horn cow, and from Lady has sprung the highly valuable family of "*improved Short Horns*," or Colling's improved breed.

But the mother of Lady, which was put to the grandson of Bolingbroke as here stated, was also the mother of the bull Favorite above alluded to; so that Hubback was the great grand sire of both these celebrated animals, and it is probable that the merit of Lady and her descendants is mainly to be attributed to the blood of Hubback and the Galloway cow. How Mr. C. Colling came into possession of Hubback, the following account given by Mr. Waistell, a friend of Colling's, will explain:

"Mr. Waistell used to admire this calf as he rode almost daily by the meadow in which it grazed; and at length he attempted to purchase it from the owner. The price asked, 8*l.*, seemed much for a calf not a year old; and the reputation of the Short Horns not being yet established, the bargain was not struck. Still he longed for the young beast, and happening to meet Mr. Robert Colling near the place, he asked his opinion of the animal. Mr. Colling acknowledged that there were some good points about him; but there was something in his manner of acknowledging this, which induced Mr. Waistell to suspect that Mr. Colling thought somewhat more highly of the calf than his language expressed, and therefore he hastened the next morning, concluded the bargain, and paid the money. He had scarcely done so, before Mr. R. Colling arrived for the same purpose, and as the two farmers rode home together, they agreed it should be a joint speculation.

"Some months past by, and either Mr. Waistell's admiration cooled, or his partner did not express himself very warmly about the excellencies of the animal, and Messrs. Waistell & R. Colling sold young Hubback to Mr. C. Colling, who with the quick eye of an experienced breeder, saw the value of the little beast."

It will be recollected, that the characteristics of the original Short Horns were extreme coarseness in *form* and *flesh*. In process of time, these qualities became vastly improved by various crossings and selections, until they exhibited in the Teeswaters and Holderness the superior excellencies of *early maturity, great aptitude to fatten, extraordinary bulk*, and *abundance of milk*. Here was certainly excellent materials for a skillful breeder to build upon, and it is not surprising that a man of Mr. C. Colling's sagacity, should readily mold them into a new and more valuable combination But still they had defects; their *flesh* was comparatively *coarse*, their *frame bulky*, and *offal* large, while their milk, though abundant, was thin and watery. It was Mr. Colling's ambition and good fortune to remedy in part these defects, without impairing their established excellencies; and it is to his superior judgment and skill in selecting and crossing and combining these various materials, that we are now indebted for "Colling's improved Short Horns."

By taking the most perfect of the Teeswaters, and crossing them with the small boned, round barrelled, fine fleshed Galloways, and from their product again selecting the most perfect animals, Mr. Colling was enabled to establish a breed which has combined more excellencies than any other breed of cattle now known. But after all they are still defective in many particulars, and it is to be hoped, that among the many opulent and talented gentlemen who are engaged in breeding these animals, some still more fortunate crosses and selections may be made.

The characteristic points of Colling's improved breed, I have no where seen particularized; but so far as the cows are concerned, they will not differ essentially from the description given on page 34 of this volume of the Farmer. There are some doggrel lines, however, in the Farmer's Series of Useful Knowledge, which are not inapplicable to these cows, and I will therefore take the liberty to transcribe them:

"She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,
She"ll quickly get fat without cake or corn;
She's clean in her jaws, and full in her chine,
She's heavy in flank, and wide in her loin.

"She's broad in her ribs, and long in her rump,
A straight and flat back, without even a hump;
She's wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes,
She's fine in her shoulders, and thin in her thighs.

"She's light in her neck, and small in her tail,
She's wide in her breast, and good at the pail;
She's fine in her bone, and silky of skin—
She's a grazier's without, and a butcher's within."

But the *cuts** at the head of this number, will perhaps convey a better idea of these animals than any description I can furnish. The bull is a very good representation of Lord Althorp's bull, Firby. "His flank, loins, hips and bosom are excellent. His only failing is in the *cross*, and yet it is said that only few of his stock have inherited this imperfection." The cow is from a cut of Lord Althorp's heifer *Clarion*, which is

* The sire of Foljambe was from the stock of Mr. Milbanks, thus uniting the two stocks.

* The cut of the Bull was inserted last week.

said to be one of the finest specimens of the *improved Short Horn breed*. I have seen only one specimen of the *improved Short Horns*, in this country, which bears any particular resemblance to this cut, and that was a cow now in the possession of Mr. Bement, of Albany. She is a beautiful animal, and well worth an examination.

As "Colling's improved breed" was the result of a particular cross, and not the improvement of a *breed*, it will readily be perceived, that to obtain this blood pure, especial reference must be had to PEDIGREE. Hence the propriety of R.'s remarks on this subject in No. 10 of the present volume of the Farmer.

In England no beast is considered genuine, or entitled to the appellation of "*improved Short Horn*," unless his *pedigree* can be traced through the "Herd Book" to the blood of Hubback. Hence the various devices and tricks, which are practiced by those possessed of good animals of the Short Horn breed, to palm them off as "Colling's improved animals." Too much caution, therefore, cannot be observed by those wishing to possess the genuine breed, in the selection and purchase of their stock.

In summing up the history and character of this breed, it may be well to recapitualate in part its leading features.

It will be recollected that the English Short Horns were descended from the Dutch, a coarse, heavy, uncouth breed, but good milkers. After becoming acclimated, they passed through various grades of excellence, under the names of Lincoln, Durhams, Teeswaters, Holderness and Yorkshires, at the same time retaining, more or less, their original characteristics. Their characteristics were, first—*coarseness*; second—*aptitude to fatten*; third—*early maturity*; fourth—*large bulk*; fifth—*large offal*; and sixth—*a profusion of milk*. Here Mr. C. Colling found them, and upon this basis, commenced his superstructure of "*Colling's improved breed.*" His object was, to get rid of the bad points and preserve the good ones. He therefore bent his efforts to diminish not only *coarseness*, but *bulk* and *offal*. The result proved not only his sound judgment, but his great skill as a breeder. By first *selecting* the bull Hubback, and then re-selecting and crossing with the Galloway cow, he obtained a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

His breed then presented the following characteristics. A medium flesh as to fineness, and beautifully marbled, though tending to a preponderance of fat; great aptitude to fatten; early maturity; moderate size, though larger than most other breeds; smaller offal; and generally a large quantity of milk, but not always of the best quality. With these excellencies, variously modified by *climate*, *soil* and *herbage*, they are undergoing and producing innumerable changes, throughout the civilized world.

How far "Colling's improved breed," may be considered permanent, I am not prepared to say. The Rev. Henry Berry thinks the leading characteristics of the breed have passed through such a long line of ancestry, that there is little danger of deterioration, even in the "improved Short Horns;" but if I was to hazard an opinion on the subject, I should be apprehensive that the system of breeding 'in and in,' which must be resorted to, to keep the blood *pure*, would finally result in its *total subversion*, as in the case of the Bakewellian Long Horns.

There can be no doubt, however, but that the introduction of this breed, and of the Short Horns generally into the United States, will prove of immense advantage to the country; but whether by supplanting our native breeds, or by crossing them, and thereby imparting new properties, or by exciting our farmers to an improvement of their own native herds, is a matter of great doubt. Time and experience can alone test that question. But whatever may be the result, one thing is certain, that unless our farmers arouse to the subject of improvement, and adopt *some course* which will give a new aspect to the cattle of our country, we may bid a long farewell to betterment and to profit!

But we trust there is already a better state of feeling abroad in our country, and a more enlightened zeal among our agriculturists, which will ere long place the AMERICAN FARMERS upon that exalted pre-eminence for scientific research, and experimental knowledge, to which their extended opportunities and great privileges so justly entitle them.

QUERCUS.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Management of Stubble Ground.

I thank Ontario for his correction of my omission relative to the management of stubble ground for wheat; and will take this opportunity to state that farmers always ought to be glad when their difference of opinion and practice are made known to each other. It matters little in what form it is done, if the reasons are but given why it is so. When the time arrives that farmers know, and are willing to give to the public through the medium of the agricultural journals, the reasons why they plough this piece of ground and harrow that—why this field is planted with corn—that sown with barley, and yon with wheat—why No. 3 and 5 have to be pastured, and 4 and 6 mown—in fine, when they adopt a regular system of husbandry, with reasons for all their operations, and are willing to interchange them with each other, much will be gained—the foundation will be laid for useful and substantial improvement, and agriculture will advance with gigantic strides.

But to return: when stubble ground is sufficiently loose to be well pulverized with the harrow, Ontario's plan of harrowing well and ploughing but once, is a good one; but if it is too hard, which is often the case with stiff soil in August, or is very weedy, it is best to plough as soon as the crop is off; and if the vegetation which grows before sowing can be destroyed with the harrow or cultivator, it may be in good condition for wheat with once ploughing; but if not, it ought to be ploughed a second time.

There are two important objects in cultivation, which ought never to be lost sight of, viz: pulverizing the soil, or destroying vegetation, without which the farmer need not sow nor plant—and when tough sward, or coarse manure, is turned under, it ought not to be disturbed until it is sufficiently rotten to pulverize; and it is equally essential that the vegetation be kept down, which may be done with the harrow, cultivator, or shallow ploughing; but where there is not much turned under which requires considerable time for decomposition, and the ground is infested with weeds, I prefer frequent ploughings; but if there is not vegetation to be destroyed I consider repeated ploughings worse than useless.

MONROE FARMER.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Culture of Onions.

The account given in a late number of the Farmer, of the beneficial effects of charcoal dust in the culture of onions, reminds me of an experiment made by one of our farmers last year, and which I think may be turned to good account. He had prepared his onion beds in the usual manner, sowed his seed at the proper time, but the seed did not come up, and his beds were soon covered with young weeds which grew unmolested. After he had finished his corn planting he procured some good seed, and to refit his beds for its reception, covered the surface with straw to the depth of a foot or more, and burned it over. By repeating this operation, the ground was completely cleared of the weeds, and without stirring the surface more than was necessary to deposit the seeds, he sowed them; they grew finely, no weeds came up, and he had a good crop of onions. This year he caused his onion ground to be prepared early, that the weeds might have time to start before the time of sowing, when he as last year burned straw over his beds and sowed his onions. By this proceeding he secures two important ends—he eradicates all weeds from the surface, and the ashes and charcoal of the straw furnish the best possible dressing for the onions.

W. G.

Otisco, May 30, 1834.

For the Genesee Farmer.

He sought for truth in academic groves.
Somebody.

MR. L. TUCKER—I deem the subject of lime as a manure of much importance, and propose to give my ideas of it hereafter. At present there are some other subjects mentioned by "A Farmer," which require some notice. First, with regard to quotations, I am very far from underrating the authority of good authors, and when reason and observation confirm their remarks, they deservedly carry great weight; but there are some who inculcate what I deem to be gross error, and such instead of quoting as authority should I think be quoted merely for the purpose of refutation. For instance, Maccaire, Candole, Professor Lindley, and Rennie and others, inculcate the idea of an excrementaneous deposition by vegetables by their roots, of a specific food, that quick lime derives its heat from the caloric of water, and many other ideas which I conceive to be erroneous; and even "A Farmer" I think is mistaken in some of his ideas, especially about the diamond. I conceive this stone to be pure carbon, not carbonic acid. It acquires the acid on combustion, for it will not burn without it has access to oxygen, as we will see by referring to Chaptal, Lavoisica, and many others who have treated on the subject.

A Farmer quotes Mr. Cleaveland to say, "*Sulphuric concretions;*" now I conceive there are no such things, and that he has either misquoted or misunderstood Mr. Cleaveland, or that Mr. Cleaveland has not understood his subject, for I fully believe that sulphate of lime is very partially (if at all) soluble in water at ordinary temperature. I am aware that most authors say that it

is soluble in about 600 parts of water; perhaps this is true, when it is reduecd to powder, but when it is in the stone, I doubt it very much. I believe that a pound of gypsum in the stone may be thrown in a running brook, and lie there 12 months, and at the end of that time weigh sixteen ounces, at least. Such is my experience and observation, but it is possible I may be mistaken even when I see things. R. M. W.

June 2, 1834.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Mr. L. Tucker—Having little else to do, I propose to consider some of "A Farmer's" positions. I would ask him if lime when air slacked, does not receive from the atmosphere just as much water as it would require to slack it, if all applied at once? It is well known that the atmosphere contains much water, which is held in solution by the caloric. Now I conceive, that when quick lime has imbibed 17 ounces of water to 50 ounces of lime, it will slack and fall to powder. The process is the same as I conceive, only slower.

Again: A Farmer talks of sulphuric acid gas. I believe no such thing. When the sulphurous acid gas is concentrated on water, it forms carbonic acid.

If he will look at 627 American Dispensatory, by Edmund Coxe, I believe he will comprehend the difference between sulphurous acid gas and sulphuric acid.

Again: He seems to doubt or not to comprehend the convulsions of nature or earthquakes as noticed at Union Springs in my former communications. Now I conceive that when the pyrites burn rapidly, and a large volume of gas is generated, which cannot find a ready vent through porous earth or crevices, it will occasion a convulsion or earthquake. But where the combustion is slow and the escape easy, no convulsion will take place. This may account, when understood, for the evidences of convulsions at Union Springs, while none appear in Phelps, Onondaga, &c. &c. In my neighborhood there is a hill, out of which escapes numerous currents of inflammable air. These escape in many instances two miles from the hill, and in mill ponds and springs of water. Yet the gas, on presenting to it a candle or torch, will take fire and burn rapidly. Now I account for this in this way. The hill is undoubtedly charged with pit coal beneath the slate rock, and under this coal is a bed of iron pyrites. There by decomposing the water, the oxygen unites with the iron, while the hydrogen escapes and passes through the coal, and finds vent by numerous crevices in the slate rock, and is frequently led to the distance of two miles, and issues as before mentioned in water. Now it is evident to me, that this hydrogen gas passes through a bed of coal, because on burning it deposits a bituminous soot, and has the smell of sulphur bitumen. This I have seen frequently, and need no chimical authors to vouch the reasoning from my own observation.

Again: He says gypsum was not a stone before it was gypsum. I ask him why it is called sulphate of lime? Now I have seen at Union Springs, limestone rock, part gypsum and part limestone, evidently united by nature. I therefore conclude that gypsum may have been a limestone, notwithstanding all that A Farmer says to the contrary.

Again: A Farmer tells us that neutralization disguises certain qualities. Now I conceive that it destroys rather than disguises; for instance, when salts of tartar are put in vinegar, the acid and alkali are mutually destroyed, not disguised. On this subject I am willing to submit the questions to Amos Eaton or Lewis A. Beck. After due consideration and examination, they will be able to determine correctly no doubt.

June 2, 1834. R. M. W.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Inquiry.

I should be glad to ascertain through the medium of your valuable paper, of some of your correspondents who have had experience in the culture of the beet, the best method of preparing the ground, seed, &c. I have soaked it, and have planted it dry, but with little success. It is asserted by some that no insect will attack it, but this is certainly a mistake. The brown worm, found in most of our soils, will attack it by eating off the leaves at the surface. It is also affected by a disease, I cannot account for—the root, after it has been up a few days, withers and turns black, and the leaves continue green for some time, but eventually die. J. A. C.

An Address

Before the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society; delivered in Greenfield, Oct. 23, 1833. By Henry Colman.

(Concluded from page 175.)

This brings us to the great subject of the proper size of farms. It is often said that an acre of land well manured and cultivated is better than two acres poorly or imperfectly manured and cultivated; but it is not so good as two acres well manured and cultivated; nor is it so good as two acres poorly manured and cultivated, if the profit from the two acres is, after all expenses are allowed, greater than the gain from the one acre, though not in an equal proportion. He is the best farmer, as far as agriculture is considered in a pecuniary view, whether he cultivate much or little, who obtains the greatest amount of produce at the least expense.

A farm is too large, when from its size any part of it is necessarily left unproductive and uncultivated; or if from its extent its owner or landlord is incapable of its careful superintendence. But a farm is not too large, when its perfect and exact superintendence, is practicable to its owner; when every part of it is made as productive as the nature of the case admits; when upon the whole result it yields a fair remuneration; and no part of it can be withdrawn from cultivation without a diminution of its profits. Farms are often too large; too large for the capital, which the owner is able to apply to the management, for a successful agriculture can no more be prosecuted than a successful manufacture of any kind can be prosecuted without a considerable floating capital; and they are often too large for the superintendence of a single individual, for the management can seldom be divided or any part of it neglected without loss and injury; but it is to be remembered that large farms are always cultivated at a much less proportional expense than small ones. The expenses of outfit in regard to utensils, team and its appendages, and a great variety of necessaries, is by no means double on a farm of large size to what it would be on a farm of half the extent. Many advantages are found on a large farm from the division of labor, which is practicable among a number of hands, and from the convenience of having a number of laborers at command, when any pressing emergency occurs; and from the opportunity of constant use of all the brute labor to advantage on a large farm, which is not possible on a small farm; tho' it may be that the same amount of team must be supported. The larger the farm, if well managed, the greater the profit; and in the kind of farming of which we are treating, the amount of profit obtained, after the amount of debit and credit is fairly adjusted, must be the test of its excellence.

Another means of success, to which the attention of the farmer must be particularly directed, is that of the saving of labor. Though he should be averse from withholding labor, wherever it can be profitably applied, yet it should be a great study with him how to apply it to the most advantage. His profession under the best circumstances will require much hard toil; and he cannot look to avail himself of those facilities and aids which the mechanic and the manufacturer find in the invention of the most curious machinery, and the application of water and steam power to their various arts. Yet the farmer is not without advantage from the improvements of science and mechanical ingenuity. An immense gain has been effected in the great machine the plough; and in regard to the facility of holding, the ease of draught, and the manner of executing the work, the modern cast iron plough of the most improved construction has an extraordinary advantage over the clumsy and cumbrous machine of former times. The revolving horse-rake is a machine of great utility; by which on smooth land a man and boy and horse will easily perform the work of six men. A threshing machine, whose operation has been completely tested, has lately been introduced here, which promises to be of great utility. It is worked by a single horse, and is without difficulty transported from place to place. It performs its work in a perfect manner and has been known to thresh two bushels of grain in five minutes. Two men, a boy, and a horse, will easily thresh one hundred bushels in a day; and the actual saving of grain, from the more effectual manner in which it performs its work over what can be done by a flail, is very great. A roller of an improved construction is exhibited on this occasion; and deserves the attention of farmers as an instrument next in value to a harrow or a plough, and almost as indispensable to good cultivation. This is literally the age of invention. Improved machines for shelling corn, for cutting fodder, for grinding corn in the cob, &c. are fast coming into use, and promise great advantages. We may hope that other inventions may present themselves to ingenious and inquisitive minds, by which the severe toil of the husbandman may be lightened and abridged.*

Another great object of the farmer should be to restrict the expenses of his farming establishment; to cut off all unnecessary expenditures; and to apply his produce, as far as it is consumed on a farm, in the most frugal manner. The cooking of much of the food of his domestic animals increases its nutritive powers; and causes it to spend to much more advantage. The cutting of fodder for his horses and neat cattle is of great utility, and will effect a saving, as the most exact experiments have shown, of more than one quarter. The preference of ox labor over horse labor deserves his particular attention. The keeping of a horse is a great expense separate from the accidents to which he is exposed; and in most respects the patient ox has greatly the advantage over him, especially as the former is an improving and the latter always a deteriorating capital.

The crops to which the farmer may to most advantage devote his cultivation will deserve his

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* A mowing machine moved by horse power, and producing a great saving of mannual labor, has been for two or three years in successful operation in Pennsylvania, and the western parts of New York; and from the testimony of one of the largest farmers in the United States, upon whose farm it has been two years in use, is highly successful. We cannot imagine what human skill and enterprise may yet effect. Professor Rafinesque, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of distinguished scientific attainments, advertises, for farmers, his "steam ploughs, by which six furrows are ploughed at once; and he promises in one day to perform the work of a week in the best manner." Of their construction or operation I have no idea.

particular consideration. Indian corn, of which I have not a doubt the crops in this part of the country may be easily doubled, is a most valuable product. I congratulate the farmers upon the favorable prospects which now present themselves in regard to the cultivation of wheat. The two last years have presented extraordinary encouragements, and by proper management, and especially by early sowing, success in this cultivation becomes highly probable.

The establishment of extensive manufactories, and the introduction of power-looms and spinning-jennies, has nearly destroyed the usual household manufactures, and put our other jennies out of employment. Our ears are seldom greeted now a days in the farmer's cottage with the flying of the shuttle, or the deep base of the spinning wheel. We confess that we have looked upon their departure with a strong feeling of regret; and deem it no small abatement of the advantages which the establishment of extensive manufactures has obviously yielded to the country, that it removes the daughter from the shelter and security of the paternal roof, and places her in a situation, which certainly furnishes no means of qualifying her for the proper department of woman; to preside over our domestic establishments; to perform her part in the joint labors of the household; and to know how and when and where to use, prepare, and to apply to the best advantage within doors, the products of man's labor without doors. Many occupations of female industry, strictly domestic however, of a healthy and agreeable nature, are constantly presenting themselves, so that there is little danger that the race of industrious women, and accomplished wives, at least among the country girls, will soon be extinct; and the silk culture, fast gaining ground among us, promises to furnish an unexhausted resource and a profitable employment of female labor.

IV. A variety of important topics press themselves on this occasion upon our attention; but I forbear, having already trespassed too far upon the candor of my respected audience.

Agriculture is a great subject. The first of all the arts, it may derive aid from them all. The foundation of human subsistence, comfort, and enjoyment, the origin of all wealth, and the basis of commerce and manufactures, it deserves the profound attention of enlightened and philanthropic minds. That attention it has often and will continue to receive. Agriculture is already greatly in debt to science. Ignorance and prejudice may deny the obligations; but all the great improvements, which have ever been made in agriculture, have been effected by the inquiries and experiments of men of enlightened and active minds, of wealth and public spirit. Their experiments have been made often at a serious expense to themselves, but a proportionate gain to others. They have often been wholly unsuccessful; but in an art so entirely practical as agriculture, it is as important to know what cannot, as to determine what can be done. There is no prejudice more contemptible and senseless than that which prevails against what is called book-farming, and professes to disdain all instruction which comes in a printed form. If by book-farming be meant that a man undertakes to cultivate his farm by mere theory without any experimental knowledge or observation, I only say that no such instances have come within my knowledge; but if it be meant only that an intelligent man avails himself of the history of the agriculture of other men and other countries, as far as it is applicable to his own condition, and of all the aids which science or art, chimistry, botany, zoology, anatomy, entomology, natural history, natural philosophy and mechanics, can afford in relation to the subject; and of the actual and exact experiments of other men faithfully made and fully detailed, I am not able to see how he could pursue a wiser course, for his own interest and success, the general improvement of the art, and the benefit of society.

It is to be hoped that the intellectual improvement of the agricultural classes will keep pace with that of other classes in our favored community. In that impetuous struggle for advancement in knowledge, which is every where hurrying the working classes forward, may the farmers neither hold back, nor get out of the traces, nor lag behind. Their opportunities for improvement are great. Books are universally accessible. Small associations or circles for mutual improvement are highly useful as well as agreeable; and the long evenings of winter, instead of being worse than wasted in the senseless gossip and idle talk of the shop or tavern, afford most favorable opportunities for useful reading, for the instruction of our families; and the enjoyment of the innocent and delightful recreations of domestic life.

The respectable farmer occupies a most important and responsible moral station in the community. Coming in contact with a numerous class of young men, whose manners and morals have been too often coarse, vulgar, intemperate, and disreputable, it becomes his duty, and he should deem it a great privilege, to exhibit such an example of sobriety, decorum, civil manners, and blameless conversation, as can hardly fail to command their respect and to win their esteem. Profaneness, indecency, and intemperance, which have been but the too common vices of this class of men, he should resolutely expel from his territory; and above all things not countenance them by a disgraceful example. The farming interest is fast experiencing the most important benefits of the utter disuse of ardent spirit, the complete exorcism of this worst of evil spirits from their premises. Many a thrifty farm and many a beautiful cottage, the abode of industry, contentment, and competence, has been washed away by the bitter stream of New England rum; and it has gradually undermined the tenement, until at last the whole inmates have fallen in a common ruin, and have floated downwards, on a current which never stops, into the dark ocean of infamy and unutterable wretchedness.

Agriculture can never be looked to in this part of the country as a source of wealth. Yet it may be made to yield an ample competence; and sufficient to satisfy the reasonable desires of a well disciplined mind, which has just views of human life, and is neither cankered by vice nor intoxicated by ambition. His gains, the fruits of honest industry, made at no man's expense, and prejudicing no man's interest, may be enjoyed with the full satisfaction of his own heart and conscience. His occupation presents no hazards to his own or his children's virtue. He has at his command all the means of subsistence and comfort. His abode is the calm abode of peace, industry, frugality, and contentment. His table is spread with the substantial fruits of his own labor. His clothing is gathered from the flocks which he himself feeds; and woven by the industrious hands of the wife and children whom he loves, and who love to share his labor, he wears it with an honorable and enviable pride. When honor and integrity, kindness and piety shed their combined influence over such a habitation, however lowly, humble, secluded, weather-beaten or moss-covered, it presents an example of substantial ineependence and domestic comfort, which the proudest monarchs of the earth may envy.

The farmer of all others should be a man of religion. If pious gratitude and confidence find no place in his bosom, his mind must be debased by selfishness, and his heart as hard as the stones of his fields. "Even the ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib." How can he then, receiving so immediately as he does from the hand of God the exuberant bounties of his providence, be unmindful of the source of all his power and all his blessings!

In the wonderful operations of nature constantly going on around him, he is compelled to remark the wise and ever active providence which sustains and directs all things. In the part which he is called to perform in these extraordinary and miraculous processes, he is most forcibly reminded of his own dependence. In the abundant fruits, which crowns his labors, and the ample and rich provision every where made for the support and enjoyment of all the animated creation, he cannot but adore the infinite goodness of the Author and mysterious Preserver of nature. In every department of the wide field in which God requires or permits him to toil or to partake; as the humble co-operator in the labors of the great Husbandman or the favored recipient of his unrestricted bounty; he has constant occasion to regard Him as the great object of his reverence, confidence, and love; of his humble and devoted obedience; of his fervant and filial gratitude; and to bow down before Him as "all in all."

Meteorological Table,

KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR MAY, 1834.

	10 A. M.				10 P. M.			
Days.	therm.	barom-eter.	winds	sky	therm.	barom-eter.	winds.	sky
1	46	29,35	N W	fair	46	29,35	N W	fair
2	50	29,45	W	do	46	29,50	W	do
3	60	29,45	W	do	50	29,70	N W	do
4	65	29,70	N	do	56	29,50	N	do
5	58	29,30	S E	cloudy	52	29,20	S	cloudy
6	67	29,25	S W	fair	58	29,25	E	fair
7	60	29,25	S W	cloudy	52	29,20	S	do
8	48	29,30	W	do	48	29,45	S W	do
9	58	29,40	W	fair	48	29,45	W	cloudy
10	56	29,55	N W	do	48	29,50	N	fair
11	64	29,15	S	do	46	29,20	N W	cloudy
12	43	29,25	W	cloudy	31	29,45	N W	do
13	40	29,35	N W	do*	36	29,55	N W	fair
14	50	29,40	W	fair	27	29,65	W	cloudy‖
15	36	29,80	W	do†	41	29,85	W	fair
16	50	29,95	N	do‡	45	29,85	W	do
17	56	29,80	W	do	55	29,80	W	do
18	73	29,80	W	do	64	29,70	W	do
19	72	29,65	W	do	62	29,65	W	cloudy
20	66	29,70	W	do	62	29,60	N	fair
21	80	29,60	S W	do	66	29,60	N E	do
22	72	29,70	E	do	65	29,60	N E	do
23	82	29,50	S W	do	80	29,45	W	do§
24	78	29,45	W	cloudy	75	29,40	W	do
25	75	29,45	N	fair	76	29,40	W	do
26	74	29,45	N W	do	74	29,35	W	do
27	76	29,35	N W	do	78	29,30	N E	cloudy¶
28	75	29,25	S	do	74	29,25	S	fair
29	70	29,20	S	cloudy	72	29,20	S E	do**
30	74	29,30	S W	fair	70	29,40	N E	do
31	72	29,50	N W	do	73	29,50	S W	do

Means—Thermometer 60.5—Barometer 29.48.

* Snows, blustering all day. † Spring water 45°. ‡ Latest frost, fruit generally killed. ‖ Snow fell 4 inches from north-east. § Ther. 88° at 12 M. ¶ Dry and hot. ** Showery.

☞ For an account of the storm which occurred on the 14th of this month, see page 155

PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	PER	*June 6.* ROCHESTER.	*June 2.* NEW-YORK.
Ashes—Pot....	100lbs.	$3,25.....	$4,30 a 0,00
—— Pearl..	.....	3,50.....	4,40 a 0,00
Beeswax, yellow	lb.	0,16 a 0,18	20 a 21
Candles, mould	.....	0,10 a 0,11	13. a 14
—— dipped.	.....	0,09 a 0,10	11 a 12
Cloverseed.....	.....	6½.....	6 .a. 6½
Flax, American.	.....	.....	8..a.8½
Flax seed, clean	tierce	9,00a10,00	10,50a11,00
Flour, Western.	barrel	4,50.....	4,85 a5,00
Grain, Wheat..	bushel	0,84.....	1,06'a1,08
—— Rye....	.....	0,62.....	61.a..62
—— Oats...	.....	0,25.a..27	38.a..39
—— Corn...	.....	0,44.....	68.a..70
—— Barley..	.....	0,50.a..56	70.a..71
Hemp, Americ'n	ton	.....	100 a 125
Hops, 1st sort .	lb.	.....	10.a..11
Plaster Paris...	ton	6,00 a 0,00	2,75 a0,00
Beef, Mess....	barrel	0,00 a10,00	8,75 a9,50
—— Prime....	.....	0,00 a 8,00	5,50 a 5,75
Pork, Mess....	.....	14,00a15,00	13,25a14,25
—— Prime....	.....	11,00	9,25a10,50
—— in the hog.	100lbs.	4,00.....	.....
Hog's Lard....	.....	8,00 a 9,00	7,00 a 9,00

[*From the Lynn Record.*]

Call of the Flowers.

[By Mrs. Jane Ermina Locke.]

Oh, come ye, to our blossoming—
To our holy festival—
We have felt the dew and the rain of spring,
And we're ready for the opening:
Come men and maidens, come all.

We have blossoms of every hue and name,
And buds for opening youth,
Garlands for honor, and wreaths for fame,
And fadeless flowers for the purest flame,
Of the heart's enduring truth.

Flowers for the mourner, flowers for the bride,
Or garnish the hall of death;
And to strew the biers of them who died,
In youth, in age, or in manhood's pride,
For each and for all a wreath.

Maiden, come thou with thy sunny glance,
And cull a wreath for thy hair;
'Twill serve thy cheek's bright hue t' enhance,
As thou glidest on in the merry dance,
And the *last* thou e'er must wear.

And come *thou* in thy young love's light,
A bridal wreath to twine:
Take roses and myrtle, the fresh and the bright,
But mingle the *jasmine*, for early blight
Is gathering on all that's thine.

Childhood, come thou in thy merriest hour,
Select from the woodland and heath;
Take the iris and daisy and May lily flower,
The brightest, the fairest, in nature's wild bower,
And pure as thine own its breath.

And age, come thou with silvered head,
Upon this our festal day;
Behold us again in the white and red,
The same bright tint we merrily spread,
In thy childhood's gladsome way.

We call—but alas, we call in vain;
None notice this solemn truth:
We blossom, we blossom, but never again,
For *that* man in his three score years and ten,
Or *that* bride or maiden or youth!

Writings of Washington.

Among these, written in his own hand, is a series of maxims under the head of "*Rules of civility and decent behavior in company and conversation.*" Of these there are 110. The only specimens published we extract, and agree with Mr. Sparks in the opinion, that "whoever has studied the character of Washington, will be persuaded that some yf its most prominent features took their shape from the rules thus early selected and adopted as his guide."—*N Y. Am.*

1. Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.

2. In the presence of others sing not to yourself with a humming noise, nor drum with your fingers or feet.

3. Sleep not when others speak, sit not when others stand, speak not when you should hold your peace, and walk not when others stop.

4. Turn not your back to others, especially in speaking; jog not the table or desk on which another reads or writes; lean not on any one.

5. Be no flatterer, neither play with any one that delights not to be played with.

6. Read no letters, books or papers in company, but when there is a necessity for doing it you must ask leave. Come not near the books or writings of any one so as to read them unasked. Also, look not nigh, when another is writing a letter.

7. Let your countenance be pleasant, but in serious matters somewhat grave.

8. Show not yourself glad at the misfortunes of another, though he were your enemy.

9. When you meet with one of greater quality than yourself, stop and retire, especially if it be to a door, or any straight place, to give way for him to pass.

10. They that are in dignity or office have in all places precedency; but whilst they are young, they ought to respect those that are their equals in birth or other qualities, though they have no public charge.

11. It is good manners to prefer them to whom we speak before ourselves, especially if they be above us, with whom, in no sort, we ought to begin.

12. Let your discourse with men of business be short and comprehensive.

13. In visiting the sick, do not presently play the physician, if you be not knowing therein.

14. In writing or speaking, give to every person his due title, according to his degree and the custom of the place.

15. Strive not with your superiors in argument, but always submit your judgment to others with modesty.

16. Undertake not to teach your equal in the art himself professes; it savors of arrogancy.

17. When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it.

18. Being to advise or reprehend any one, consider whether it ought to be in public or in private, presently or at some other time, also in what terms to do it; and in reproving, show no signs of choler, but do it with sweetness and mildness.

19. Take all admonitions thankfully, in what soever given; but afterwards not being culpable take a time or place convenient to let him know it that gave them.

20. Mock not, nor jest at any thing of importance; break no jests that are sharp biting, and if you deliver any thing witty and pleasant, abstain from laughing thereat yourself.

21. Wherein you reprove another be unblameable yourself, for example is more prevalent than precept.

22. Use no reproachful language against any one, neither curses nor revilings.

23. Be not hasty to believe flying reports, to the disparagement of any one.

24. In your apparel be modest, and endeavor to accommodate nature rather than procure admiration. Keep to the fashion of your equals, such as are civil and orderly with respect to time and place.

25. Play not the peacock, looking every where about you to see if you be well decked, if your shoes fit well, and your stockings set neatly, and clothes handsomely.

26. Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation, for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

27. Let your conversation be without malice or envy, for it is a sign of a tractable and commendable nature, and in all cases of passion admit reason to govern.

28. Be not immodest in urging your friend to discover a secret.

29. Utter not base and frivolous things among grown and learned men; nor very difficult questions or subjects among the ignorant, nor things hard to be believed.

30. Speak not of doleful things in time of mirth nor at the table; speak not of melancholy things, as death and wounds, and if others mention them, change, if you can, the discourse. Tell not your dreams but to your intimate friends.

31. Break not a jest where none can take pleasure in mirth. Laugh not aloud nor at all without occasion. Deride no man's misfortune, though there seem to be some cause.

32. Speak not injurious words, neither in jest or earnest. Scoff at none, although they give occasion.

33. Be not forward but friendly and courteous; the first to salute, hear and answer, and be not pensive when it is time to converse.

34. Detract not from others, but neither be excessive in commending.

35. Go not thither, where you know not whether you shall be welcome or not. Give not advice without being asked, and when desired do it briefly.

36. If two contend together, take not the part of either unconstrained, and be not obstinate in your opinion; in things indifferent be of the major side.

37. Reprehend not the imperfection of others, for that belongs to parents, masters and superiors.

38. Gaze not on the marks or blemishes of others, and ask not how they came. What you may speak in secret to your friend, deliver not before others.

39. Speak not in an unknown tongue in company, but in your own language; and that as those of quality do, and not as the vulgar. Sublime matters, treat seriously.

40. Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly.

41. When another speaks, be attentive yourself, and disturb not the audience. If any hesitate in his words, help him not, nor prompt him without being desired; interrupt him not nor answer him till his speech be ended.

42. Treat with men at fit times about business, and whisper not in the company of others.

43. Make no comparisons, and if any of the company be commended for any brave act of virtue, commend not another for the same.

44. Be not apt to relate news, if you know not the truth thereof. In discoursing of things you have heard, name your author always. A secret discover not.

45. Be not curious to know the affairs of others, neither approach to those that speak in private.

46. Undertake not what you cannot perform; but be careful to keep your promise.

47. When you deliver a matter, do it without passion and in discretion, however mean the person may be you do it to.

48. When your superiors talk to any body, hear them, but neither speak nor laugh.

49. In disputes be not so desirous to overcome as not to give liberty to each one to deliver his opinion, and submit to the judgment of the major part especially if they are judges of the dispute.

50. Be not tedious in discourse, make not many digressions nor repeat often the same matter of discourse.

51. Speak no evil of the absent for it is unjust.

52. Make no show of taking great delight in your victuals, feed not with greediness, cut your bread with a knife, lean not on the table, neither find fault with what you eat.

53. Be not angry at the table whatever happens and if you have reason to be so show it not, put on a cheerful countenance, especially if there be strangers, for good humor makes one dish a feast.

54. Set not yourself at the upper end of the table, but if it be your due, or the master of the house will have it so, contend not lest you should trouble the company.

55. When you speak of God or his attributes, let it be seriously in reverence and honor, and obey your natural parents although they may be poor.

56. Let your recreations be manful not sinful.

57. Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

Sore Throat.

We have known several in which this distressing complaint, even in its worst stage, has been immediately alleviated, and speedily cured, by the following simple remedy. Mix a pennyworth of pounded camphor with a wine glass full of brandy, pour a small quantity on a lump of sugar, and allow it to dissolve in the mouth every hour. The third or fourth generally enables the patient to swallow with ease.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Scotch Leek.

Capt. Matthews of the eastern shore of Maryland, presented us some weeks ago, with a very fine Scotch Leek from his garden. He informs us that he has two that measure at the surface of the ground—one nine and a half, and the other nine inches in circumference. They are kept as they ought to be, for seed. Beat this who can.

Since writing the above, Capt. Matthews has brought to our office, a stalk of Tart Rhubarb, which measures five feet four inches in hight. Such specimens as these of garden vegetables, are silent but eloquent witnesses of the skill and care of their worthy cultivator.—*American Far.*